

Rev. Daniel Beers

Southampton

No. LXXXVI.

*Long Island
N.Y.*

THE

African Repository,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.

APRIL, 1832.

[No. 2.]

CONTENTS.

Latest from Liberia,	33	Mississippi,	ib.
Early Education and Improve- ment of Coloured Children in the British West Indies,	46	A new plan for aiding the work of Colonization,	ib.
Report on the Coloured Popula- of Maryland,	52	Liberia,	ib.
Reports of Agents,	55	Revival among the Baptists in Af- rica,	62
<i>Intelligence</i> —Formation of Auxili- aries,	59	Prospects in Louisiana,	62
The Cause of the Colonization Society,	60	Matthew Carey's Pamphlet,	ib.
Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New York,	ib.	Coloured Men deputed to visit Liberia,	63
Managers of the Maryland Fund, 63		Spirit of Emigration,	ib.
		Expedition for the Colony,	64
		Contributions	ib.

Published by order of the
Managers of the American Colonization Society.

*The profits arising from this Work, will be devoted to the cause of
the Colonization Society.*

Price two Dollars per year, payable in advance.

WASHINGTON CITY:

PRINTED BY J. C. DUNN, AGENT FOR PRINTING AND PUBLISHING THE REPOSITORY,
*To whom subscriptions are to be paid, and all letters relating to the pecuniary con-
cerns of the Repository will be addressed, Georgetown, D. C.*

Postage, if not over 100 miles, *three cents*; any greater distance, *five cents*.

Will shortly be published at this office, **THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY** from its origin—price \$1. Also, the **LIFE OF ASHMUN**. By the Secretary of the Colonization Society—price \$1 50 or \$2.

The Agents for the African Repository will receive subscriptions for either of these works.

The African Repository

Can now be had, from its commencement, on application to the Publisher, or Mr. John Kennedy, Washington City, either bound or in numbers; several numbers having been reprinted.

NOTICE.

All collections or donations may be transmitted by mail, to Richard Smith Esq. Treasurer, or to the Treasurer of any of the State Societies. The Treasurers of State or other Auxiliary Societies, with whom *collections* may be deposited, will please send to us the names of all Clergymen by whom the collections were taken up, that they may be early supplied with the Repository. All communications, relating to the general interests of the Society, or the Editorial Department of the Repository, to be directed to E. R. Gurley, Secretary, Washington. Those relating to the pecuniary concerns of the Repository to James C. Dunn, Georgetown.

Plan

To raise \$20,000 for the Society, by subscriptions of \$50 each.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Herbert C. Thomson, New York.
 John M. Nelson, ditto.
 Andrew Barry, Hillsborough, Highland County, Ohio.
 Dr. Isaac Telfair, do. do. do.
 Benjamin Harris, do. do. do.
 Col. Edward Colston, Berkely County, Virginia.
 Henry Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 James C. Crane, Richmond.
 N. Hammond, Easton, Maryland.
 Caspar W. Waver, Baltimore.
 Samuel M. Hopkins, Albany, New York.
 Benham & Finley, }
 George Graham, Jr. } Cincinnati, Ohio.
 John T. Drake, }
 Rev. B. H. Palmer, Charleston, S. C.
 Rev. Samuel K. Talmadge, Augusta, Georgia.
 P. A. Johnson, Morristown, New Jersey.
 C. Greenleaf, Portland, Maine.
 Rev. Thomas B. Balch, Snow Hill, Md.
 Bartholemew Trueheart, Powhatan county, Va.
 Auxiliary Colonization Society of Powhatan county, Va. \$100.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII. APRIL, 1832. No. 2.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

WE are happy to communicate sundry interesting extracts from despatches recently received from the Colony of Liberia. They bear ample testimony to the growing prosperity and influence of the Colony, and will awaken, we cannot doubt, an increased interest in the minds of our countrymen to contribute to its means and enlargement. It may here be proper to state, that the large number of emigrants lately sent to Liberia, and the great expenses consequently incurred by the Society, render it indispensable, that the funds of the Institution should be augmented, to enable the Board to meet the demands now made upon them. It is of the highest importance, that \$12,000 at least, should be added to the funds of the Society within sixty days from the present time.

LIBERIA, Dec. 14, 1831.

Dear Sir:—It affords me great satisfaction to announce, that the negotiations which were stated in my last communication, to be in progress with the Kings and head-men of Grand Cape Mount, have been satisfactorily concluded. On the 9th inst. a small tract of land was formally ceded to the American Colonization Society. It is situated on the shores of a lake, formerly the confluence of several large rivers, and is distant about ten miles from the sea; a fresh-water river discharges itself into the lake at this place, and the point of land formed by the junction is that which we have obtained. The lake is about twenty miles long, and from ten to twelve wide; and navigable for vessels drawing seven or eight feet. Several large rivers, which penetrate into the interior, and divide into numerous branches, afford great facilities for inland navigation and trade. I presume the amount of produce exported from Cape Mount cannot be less than \$60,000 to

\$70,000 per annum; and should we succeed in establishing ourselves securely, will be greatly increased.

The situation we have selected, is said to be one of the most healthy on the coast; the land very fertile, and capable of producing almost every thing that has been found to answer in the same parallel of latitude in any part of the globe; but not having visited the place myself, I regret that it is not in my power to give you a correct topographical view of the country, with its advantages, productions, &c. &c.; this I must defer until another opportunity; but at present I am, in consequence of the unexpected arrival of the expedition from Baltimore, so much occupied in making arrangements for their accommodation, that I can scarcely find time for any thing else.

It will be seen, by reference to the deed of conveyance, that the only consideration required, is that we shall settle on the land, and establish schools for the education of native children. This they strenuously urged, as many of them had acquired the rudiments of a common English education in the Colony, and were anxious to secure the same advantages to their countrymen.—The young men were enthusiastic in our cause, and many went forward and told the kings, unless they granted our request, they would abandon the country. They say as soon as we have established a settlement, they will join it, become colonists, and subject themselves to the same laws by which we are governed.—They are decidedly the most intelligent and most advanced in point of civilization, of any natives to the south of Sierra Leone, and are very desirous that their children should receive an education, and become acquainted with the arts of civilized nations, or, as they express it, "learn white man's fashion." They have promised hereafter to grant us as much land as we may require, but for the present give us this small tract; and as soon as they see us manifest a disposition to comply with the conditions of the grant, they will cheerfully enlarge our limits in any direction we may think proper.

As to our title, none can be better; the deed, or grant, is signed by those who are lords of the soil, both *de jure* and *de facto*.—The father of Prince Peter (old Peter Careful, of the Gourrah country,) conquered this country from King Gray, the father of James Gray, and uncle of the present King Gray, whose father

was a joint proprietor of the country, but in a manner tributary to the father of James Gray. The title of the present proprietors is acknowledged by all the neighbouring kings; and no others could have granted us an indefeasible right to the land.

Having thus accomplished this most important object, for which we have so long and so earnestly been striving, let me urge upon you, if you wish us to enjoy the advantages that must necessarily accrue from so important and valuable an acquisition, to send out arms and ammunition sufficient to enable us to make a successful resistance, should we hereafter be molested in the possession of our newly acquired territory. The history of the early settlement of Sierra Leone and this Colony must convince you that there is no great reliance to be placed on the good faith of the natives; and those of Cape Mount are better armed and more warlike than those we had to contend with some eight or nine years since.

We require for our defence, two six-pounder field pieces, 300 muskets, with plenty of fixed ammunition for each; also several barrels of good powder, such as is used in the army or navy; that which Mr. Cresson purchased, will scarcely drive a shot twenty yards. This I do most earnestly beg of you to attend to by the first opportunity.

If the schooner promised by the Board was now here, we should have no difficulty in taking possession of the land; but this dilatory mode of proceeding paralyzes our efforts, and renders all our plans abortive. Only let our friends at home promptly second our efforts, and all will be well; delay may prove ruinous.

The schooner Orion, from Baltimore, arrived here on the 9th inst. with 31 emigrants, all well.

I have seen with alarm, the various accounts of insurrectionary movements among our coloured population. This will no doubt compel many to emigrate, who, without such a stimulus, would never have left the land of their nativity. I would thank you to give me some information on this subject, especially how the cause of colonization is likely to be affected by the late disturbances.

The receptacle mentioned in one of your former communications, will be completed immediately. I have for some time

been collecting materials, and trust ere long to have it ready for the reception of emigrants. The cost will be about \$700; that is, if you send out such goods as the contractor requires, but if I have to pay for it here, it will cost about \$1500; a list of the articles wanted will be forwarded.

December 15.—This morning, the schooner Margaret Mercer anchored in our harbour; she could not have arrived more opportunely, as we were, in a great measure, destitute of trade goods, and the supply she brings will prove very acceptable. She is said to sail well, and Captain Abels informs me she is a fine sea boat, but she draws too much water for our bar: the cargo will have to be discharged before we can bring her into the river—she leaks badly, in consequence of the oakum having washed out of the seams, during some heavy weather experienced on her passage; should the leak prove extensive, she will have to be hove down and re-caulked. I think it probable that Captain Abels and mate will take passage in the schooner Orion, about to sail for Baltimore. I have represented to him the risk he incurred by sleeping on shore during the time the schooner was undergoing the necessary repairs, and find that he is unwilling to expose himself to any hazard that might possibly deprive his family of their only dependence. He asked my advice, and I could but recommend his availing himself of the present opportunity for returning to the United States, as it was not probable that another would offer for several months. I part with him the more willingly, as I have a man capable of taking charge of the schooner. He has been here several months, is thoroughly acclimated, and I find him sober, industrious, and in every respect worthy of our confidence.

Nothing has given me so great satisfaction as the intelligence that the cause of colonization is making such rapid advances in the United States. You may rest assured that no exertion on my part shall be spared to second the efforts now making by our friends in America; but it will cause some embarrassment to provide accommodations for the expected emigrants, should they be crowded on us in as great numbers as you anticipate; but do not hesitate to send as many as offer; only provide the means, and shelters and other comforts shall and will be in readiness.

Your request in regard to the location of emigrants shall be at-

tended to as far as is practicable, and a commodious receptacle, with a small dwelling for the physician, shall be commenced forthwith; but I trust ere long, to have a settlement at Grand Cape Mount, to which a part of the tide of emigration may be directed. This will, it is true, be attended with some additional expense, but I trust the recent disastrous occurrences in Virginia, Maryland, and other portions of the Southern section of the United States, will induce our national legislature to take the matter into serious consideration, and extend towards it their efficient aid and support. I would thank you to inform me in your next, what prospect we have from this quarter.

Dr. James Hall, the gentleman referred to in the resolution of the 12th of September, arrived here in the *Orion*. Should he recover from his unfortunate physical infirmities, he will, from his professional skill and attainments, prove a most valuable acquisition to the Colony. I will cheerfully do all in my power to render his situation comfortable and agreeable.

You will be happy to learn that the emigrants per the *Volador* and *Criterion*, have, with few exceptions, passed through the fever, with the loss of but four—three of these were children; for further particulars I must refer you to Dr. Todsén, who will doubtless give you a more detailed account of the treatment, &c. Most of them had the disease but slightly.

Should I be in the Colony when the next vessel sails for the United States, I will take up several subjects referred to in the various communications from the Board, and furnish you, as far as practicable, with all the information you require. It is my intention to visit Grand Bassa, and effect the purchase of part of that country; the kings are earnest in their solicitations for us to establish a settlement, and it will not answer to disappoint their expectations; the country must and shall be ours.

The bustle and confusion incident to the arrival of the schooner, with an unexpected addition to our number of emigrants, prevents me writing more fully; I must therefore avail myself of another opportunity.

With the highest consideration,

Your obedient Servant,

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

J. MECHLIN, Jr.

LIBERIA, Jan. 1832.

Dear Sir: His Britannic Majesty's ship Favorite anchored in our harbour on the 18th inst. and from Lieut. Sullivan, who came on shore, I learned that the Island of Bulama is considered as belonging to the British Government. The purchase, as I remarked in one of my former communications, was effected in 1792, since which time several attempts have been made to settle it, but without success, it being so unhealthy that most of those placed there perished. He moreover confirmed the statements made in my communication above alluded to, respecting its medical topography. I think this will set the matter at rest, and convince those who so warmly advocated the propriety of our establishing a settlement there, of the impracticability of the scheme.

My last, per schr. Orion, mentioned that we were preparing ourselves to receive an attack from King Brumley; but on examination, the report of his having a design to molest us, proved to be without foundation. To-day I was credibly informed that he had died a few days since; he has for some time been very infirm, and we expected to hear of his decease some time ago.

In a letter which accompanies this, I have mentioned English bar Iron, as an article much needed for the purchase of rice on the leeward coast; I will now remark that the bars should be very thin and light, the rate at which they are traded being about one foot of Iron to the bushel of rice—the quality of the iron is of no consequence—we are also much in want of a few bundles of hoop iron, to repair our palm oil casks. Wooden hoops will not answer.

I find it will be impossible for me to prepare the account of expenditures for the 3d and 4th quarters of last year, and the school reports, &c. &c. in time to go by this conveyance, but they shall be attended to as soon as I can get through the business that at present engages my whole attention.

Our affairs are still in a prosperous condition; the natives of Grand Cape Mount, are more urgent than ever that I should establish a settlement. I have contracted with them for two very large native houses; and as soon as they are completed, will place some persons there to occupy the country until we shall be able to settle it with advantage. At present our means, both as to

arms, ammunition and merchandize, are too limited to effect much, we shall have to be very economical in order to make them last the stipulated term of six months. I shall anxiously await the arrival of the means of defence, &c. which have been requested to be sent out as early as possible. You can have no idea of the favourable impressions we have made on the natives of this country: they are constantly sending messages, requesting us to settle at different points on the coast, from Cape Mount to below Trade Town. Means are only wanting to enable us to occupy any portion of the coast between the points mentioned.

With great respect and esteem,

Your obedient Servant,

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

J. MECHLIN, Jr.

LIBERIA, *January 25th*, 1832.

Dear Sir: By the *James Perkins*, which arrived here on the 14th inst. I received your several favours of November 9th, 15th, 18th, 27th, and December 2d. The emigrants to the number of three hundred and forty-three, have all been landed and are for the present placed in such vacant houses as we could procure until the completion of the receptacles for their accommodation—part of them have been sent up to Caldwell, and part of them will for some time remain at Monrovia.

Not having received timely notice that so large a number would be sent out, I was somewhat embarrassed in procuring shelters for them; but I have (though with difficulty,) made such temporary arrangements, as will ensure their comfortable accommodation until the frames which came out with them shall be erected, which, together with a large building previously contracted for, and nearly completed, will prove amply sufficient for their reception.

Now that I have been made acquainted with the fact, that large numbers may be expected during the ensuing twelve months, I can take measures for their reception, and accommodation. You may therefore inform those gentlemen of Virginia, who have proposed the question, that we will be able to receive at least one thousand, during the present year—provided lumber, shingles, nails, &c. sufficient to erect buildings for the ac-

commodation of the whole number, are shipped with the first and second expeditions—this is absolutely necessary, as it is impossible to procure a sufficient quantity of these materials in time to have buildings prepared for their reception on their arrival; it is moreover more economical to purchase them in the United States. I think the price, say \$35, fixed by the Board for the transportation of each emigrant, is entirely too low; it should be at least \$40 if not \$45. At these rates we could defray expenses incident to their transportation and subsistence for six months after their arrival. Only give me due notice and send out building materials, and I care not how many you transport; they must and shall be accommodated. You say truly that my utmost powers will be required to make suitable arrangements, but at the same time it is highly necessary that we should seize the present favorable opportunity to demonstrate the feasibility and utility of our scheme, and no sacrifice should be deemed too great to effect so desirable an object. I again repeat, you may depend upon my exerting myself to the uttermost; and should my life and health be spared, and my efforts seconded, all will go well.

My excursion to Grand Bassa, has been unavoidably postponed, in consequence of the Cape Mount negotiation, and the arrival of emigrants per the *Criterion*, *Orion* and *James Perkins*; but as soon as this latter vessel shall have been despatched, I will proceed immediately to leeward, convene the Chiefs, and make the necessary arrangements for the purchase of the country—of the result of this negotiation, you shall be advised by the earliest opportunity.

Many of the emigrants, per the *James Perkins*, are farmers, and should they prove at all enterprising or industrious, they cannot fail to do well; indeed the time has now arrived, when those who can, must till the soil for a subsistence or starve; all cannot trade—there are at present more engaged in it than can gain a livelihood, and they must therefore, of necessity, turn their attention to agriculture. I am at a loss to know, whether it would be better (in case we should get possession of Grand Bassa,) to permit the emigrants who may hereafter arrive, to land at this place and undergo their seasoning, or send them at once to Bassa—in the latter case, they will not have the advantages of

medical attendance; but on the other hand, if permitted to land at Monrovia, it may be difficult hereafter to induce them to remove. The same difficulty occurs with regard to Cape Mount, which will be taken possession of as soon as we are in a condition to do it without incurring any unnecessary risk. I trust you will take an early opportunity to send out the arms and ammunition required for our defence, whenever we occupy that station; the kind and quantity needed were mentioned in my communication per the Schooner Orion.

As we are about to extend ourselves along the coast, it is highly important that each settlement should be provided with adequate means of defence, so that they may be enabled to maintain their position, should the natives ever manifest a hostile disposition; it would be well, therefore, to endeavor to obtain from the general government such arms and ammunition as may be required for this purpose; you may perhaps procure them as a loan or donation, or on very accommodating terms, both as regards price and time of payment, should they not be inclined either to give or lend them. It will be necessary to have at least 300 good muskets, and two field pieces with plenty of fixed ammunition at each settlement. There are several other articles which are much needed, viz. a quantity of bar lead, for musket balls; say from 12 to 20 cwt.; we are also in great want of a large boat, capable of carrying four or five Hhds. of Tobacco, such a one would greatly facilitate the landing of emigrants, and discharging the cargo of vessels; it should be very strongly built, with oars &c. in abundance, and have a six-pounder on a sliding carriage, fitted in her bows, capable of being unshipped whenever she is employed in the transportation of emigrants, or merchandize—she would greatly aid our operations in establishing settlements at different points on the coast, particularly at Grand Cape Mount, as there is not water enough on the bar to permit the passage of our schooner, and should the natives ever become hostile, we could with a boat of this description afford the settlers efficient aid and support—and preserve a free and uninterrupted intercourse with any settlement we might think proper to establish. You can get every information as to the size, construction, &c. of such a boat from any of our naval officers, as our large vessels have generally one of this description attached

to them. I wish also you would send with the next expeditions, a large supply of agricultural implements, such as hoes, both weeding, and grubbing; pick axes, broad axes, hatchets, drawing knives, &c.; a large supply of soap is much needed, it is at present very scarce—two or three tons of bar Iron, would answer to purchase rice at the leeward—common English Iron will answer; the quality is of no consequence.

I fear the arrival of so large a number of emigrants, as we have every reason to expect will be sent out, will so multiply my duties as to interfere with the contemplated survey of the Colony.—The necessary examinations can only be made during the dry season; the remaining portion of the year, is too inclement to suffer me to expose myself with impunity, and the rivers are so swollen by the rains, that it is impossible to stem the current. My time after I return from Bassa, will be fully occupied in preparing for the reception of the emigrants, who must shortly arrive, and in selecting and laying off farms for those who have lately landed, so that it will be impossible for me to attend to little else—you need not therefore be surprised, should you not receive the information called for by the resolution of the 14th March last, as soon as you had reason to expect from my communication per *schr.* Hilarity.

Your Committee of Accounts were right with respect to the apparent balance against the Society—there is in reality no balance, the account is intended to show that I have paid off \$9,597 60 more than I actually received; the goods and merchandize are credited at first cost, and the profits on those goods together with the drafts enabled me to disburse the total amount as per account—the society was not at the time that account was stated \$100 in debt at this place.

I regret to learn that McPherson, the colonist alluded to by Gen. Mercer, has been spreading reports injurious to the Colony—he was one of those who used no exertion to gain a livelihood, and one of the most indolent and good for nothing characters in the Colony. I granted him a passport much against my inclination, not having any plausible pretext of refusing his request to return. I trust when his character is known, any representations he may have made, will not have much weight.

With great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,
Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

J. MECHLIN, Jr.

LIBERIA, Feb. 18, 1832.

Dear Sir:—Governor Mechlin being absent on an expedition to the Bassa country, it devolves upon me to inform you of the safe arrival, after a passage of sixty days, of the Schooner Crawford, Taylor master, from New Orleans, with twenty-two emigrants, under the care of Dr. Shane, of Cincinnati.

I look for the return of Governor Mechlin in a few days.—He has been absent about two weeks; has ascended the St. Johns to the falls, and is the first civilized man who has proceeded so far up the river.

The emigrants per the ship James Perkins are all doing well, only five or six have died—principally at the Cape.

It was Governor Mechlin's desire that the Board would see fit to order out a quantity of Paints (white, green and black), with spirits of turpentine, paint-oil, putty and brushes, by the first opportunity.

I hope Governor Mechlin's letter, addressed to the Board per the Ship James Perkins, has come safely to hand.

We are in daily expectation of the Norfolk expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. WILLIAMS, *Vice-Agent*.

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

The Colonial Physician, Dr. Todsen, under date of the 23d of January, writes:

My Dear Sir:—I have received your favour of the 15th of November, 1831, and would have addressed you a more full and detailed account in regard to the Resolutions, a copy of which has been sent to me by Dr. Mechlin, but on the 19th inst. I had several attacks of fever, so that at present, I shall only be able to send you a copy of some remarks written in great haste and addressed to Dr. Mechlin, on the subjects relating to the two first of these resolutions. As regards the third and fourth resolutions of the Board, namely "to prepare an account of the fever as it appeared among the emigrants by the Volador under his care," and that it be the duty of the Colonial Physician to prepare and transmit to the Board, an account of the fever and diseases generally, as they may affect the emigrants of each expedition: together with the treatment found most successful therein: the number of deaths, &c. It is out of my power to

comply with them, both on account of my bad health and the great number of the James Perkins' emigrants, (265) which have been sent here, 37 of whom are already sick with fever, while others of the Criterion's and Orion's emigrants are affected with other complaints. I will however prepare the account of fever as soon as it shall be in my power.

I rejoice to be able to state that all the emigrants by the Criterion, 44, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Caesar, have had the fever. No deaths except the one I stated in my former letter, a victim to folly and obstinacy. The Baltimore emigrants, or those by the Orion, have been severely attacked by the fever, but all who have had it, 27 in number, among whom is a woman said to be past one hundred years, are safe.

The few deaths among the emigrants by the Volador, Criterion and Orion, the whole number one hundred and sixty odd, of whom, only one man and three children died, including one child lost by accident, will greatly diminish the terrors excited by our African climate, and show that our fever is as much under the control of medicine, as a bilious fever is in the U. States.

Feb. 4.

I think Millsburg an excellent site for those who may be disposed to cultivate the soil. At this time, when many spots at Caldwell, and all at the Cape are withered for want of rain, all is verdant and fresh about Millsburg. I have bought a horse of the Arabian breed, brought from the interior. He is small, but a more beautiful animal I never saw. I have offered five hundred bars, about two hundred dollars, to a native to induce him to bring down a mare. Once a few horses here, I flatter myself the people will make some roads! roads will induce them to make carts, ploughs and vehicles. The facility of conveyance then at all seasons, will stimulate them to cultivate many articles that will find a ready market for exportation to the Cape. I have learnt from persons who have been at Grand Bassa, that the country there is very low. Cape Mount is said to possess the finest water, and from its elevation, would be one of the most healthy sites on the Coast of Africa. Since my acquisition of a horse, my bodily fatigue has greatly diminished. The list of medicines sent to you some time ago, will be a good index of what is generally wanted here, with the exception Quinine, Piperine bark,

Colombo root, Quassia, Serpenteria, Chamomile flowers and other tonics, of which a much larger quantity should be sent. I would strongly advise to send of French Quinine one hundred and fifty ounces. I stand at present much in need of it. The quantity required may appear great; but it is not so for this country, and besides it never spoils as other medicines do, being always put up in glass bottles well secured.

We had a remarkable instance of the courage and sagacity of my African horse, a day or two previous to his being brought down from Millsburg. A Leopard entered the yard where the horse and several goats were confined. The Leopard seized one of the goats and was in the act of leaping over the fence with him, when the horse attacked him, by raising himself on his hind feet and striking with his fore feet, and biting him, forced him to abandon the goat and seek safety in flight. The dogs were so terror-stricken as not even to bark, but ran towards some boys who witnessed the scene. The horse was bought of King Boatswain who got him from the Foulah Country. He is very gentle and docile.

Feb. 13.

Deaths of the emigrants by the Volador since their arrival in the Colony, two children; of the Criterion by fever, one man from Natchez above 48 years, and by accident one child; of the Orion emigrants, all are alive and well. Of the James Perkins, emigrants, 260 of them sent to Caldwell, one death. Two-thirds have had the fever.

LIBERIA, Feb. 22, 1832.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—I embrace this opportunity per Hilarity, to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of October 19, 1832. We feel sorry that so many months elapse before you can hear from the Colony, but we know not how the thing is to be remedied, unless the Society put one or two vessels of their own in the trade. At the arrival of yours, the Agency had addressed the Board by no less than three if not four vessels previously, viz: Eagle (very important,) Zembuca, Criterion and Liberia.

We are waiting anxiously to hear from the Board. The Governor, as you will learn from Mr. Williams, has now been absent on an expedition to the Grand Bassa country, which he has

succeeded in purchasing. One of the head men is now here, waiting his arrival.

I am pleased to find the agent determined to make settlements at Grand Bassa and Cape Mount. Mr. Williams and myself, would like very much to emigrate to the latter, if the Board would see fit to send us there with Gov. Mechlin's consent.

Cape Mount is a place even at present of so much trade, that we ought to settle it as early as possible.

I am happy to inform you, that there is a prospect at present of the trade between us and Sierra Leone increasing, to the mutual advantage of both colonies. Mrs. Hannah Killum is now on a visit here; she has been out but little as yet. She appears to feel a deep interest in all that concerns Africa.

I wish much that some of our rich friends in the U. States, would put it into the power of the Board, to establish an English High School in the Colony. We want one much, as the present schools can hardly be called any thing more than elementary. The schools at this place and Caldwell are doing well, but that at Millsburg, kept by Nathl. Branden, is more nominal than any thing else. The teacher and people feel but little the importance of the object.

As I wish to be as serviceable as I possibly can to the cause, I am willing to defer my visit to the U. States for a few months. Mr. Williams begs me to tender his acknowledgments for your despatch of his account. E. Jones is at present at Sierra Leone: He is superintendent of Kent Village.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

JOHN B. RUSSWURM.

EARLY EDUCATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF COLOURED CHILDREN IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Through the kindness of our friend, Elliott Cresson, now in England, we have been favoured with the Fifth and Sixth Reports of the Ladies' Society in that kingdom, for promoting the interesting objects mentioned at the head of this article. This interesting and truly benevolent Society, which is patronized by many of the first Ladies in England, was established in 1825.—The amount of receipts into their treasury from July, 1829, to Ju-

ly, 1830, was £1205, 19s. 8d. and from July, 1830, to July, 1831, £1872, 19s. 5d. The following extracts are made from the Fifth Report.

"No doubt can any longer be entertained as to the capacity of improvement in the Negro race, for it has been ascertained in almost unnumbered instances, that the children possess, not only an extreme desire for instruction, but also, considerable quickness of apprehension and a retentive memory. The unfavourable nature of the soil cannot, therefore, be pleaded as an excuse for neglecting its cultivation, but all who are disposed to labour in this field may be cheered by the promise of an abundant harvest. The well-instructed Negro is invariably found to become more honest, orderly, and industrious; and the proprietors of estates, we hope, are increasingly convinced that, by promoting the moral and religious improvement of their slaves, they are also advancing their own interests. Nor let it be supposed that the effects of education will be remote, and not become evident till the children arrive at maturity. Already we are assured that wherever schools are established, their influence is felt by the adult population in the neighbourhood, and in some cases, parents have been known to listen eagerly to the instructions of their own children, and learn from them to read the word of God. It is, also, a happy circumstance, that however depraved or degraded they may be themselves, they are universally desirous that their children should be taught.

"In giving a narrative of their proceedings, the Committee will first notice the Island of JAMAICA, which yet stands alone in possessing an Auxiliary Association of Ladies. The non-arrival of their Third Annual Report is much to be regretted, as without it any account of the Society's proceedings in that Island must be imperfect. In a recent communication, the Secretary writes, 'We are constrained to ascribe to God all the glory when we find that we have been enabled to provide instruction for *six hundred children, four hundred of whom are slaves*, chiefly by the aid of the Ladies' Society, &c. *All these children are taught to read.*'

"The parish of Portland has long been an object of much interest to the Committee, who rejoice in being able to state that, by means of your Society, in conjunction with some other kindred institutions, three hundred children in that parish are now under a course of instruction, and are taught to read the scriptures for themselves. When it is remembered that, in the year 1827, when application was first made to the Committee, there was not, in the whole parish, a single school of any description, this gratifying change must excite surprise as well as pleasure.

"Much, however, yet remains to be done, and a station has been pointed out, which will be more exclusively occupied by your Society. St Margaret's Bay is the spot referred to, and a school-house has recently been erected there, at an expense which the Committee could not have

incurred, had not the Bristol Auxiliary Association assisted them by the munificent grant of £50 sterling towards that object. The attendance of forty slave and twenty poor free coloured children, is confidently expected during the week, and the master will keep a Sunday-school to instruct in reading, all who may be disposed to attend, thus enabling any slave to acquire for himself this inestimable privilege.

"The schools connected with the Moravian settlement at New Carmel, continue to prosper. They were visited, during last Autumn, by the Bishop of Jamaica, who was much gratified by the ease with which the children of the first classes read the chapters he selected for them. His Lordship also noticed, with approbation, the correctness of their pronunciation: 150 children belonging to three schools, were present at this examination, when they also repeated the Church Catechism, and sang several hymns.

"The demand for moral and religious books in this neighbourhood is very great, and the Committee have received the warmest acknowledgments for the supply sent out for the use of the schools, and also for those contributed towards a lending library, established by the Moravian Missionary. The good effect of these schools is such as might have been expected, not only in improving the understanding, but in influencing the hearts of the children, and producing a quick sense of right and wrong, with a tenderness of conscience which cannot be too highly estimated.

"The various Institutions in ANTIGUA, which receive assistance from the Ladies' Society, continue to merit and require all possible support. The 'Female Refuge for Destitute Free Children of Colour,' is conducted on the same economical and judicious plans as formerly; but its funds are still so low as to limit the number of its inmates to fourteen.

"The Report of the Institution states, 'It is with great pleasure your Committee observe in those girls, who have grown up under your care, a remarkable contrast to others of the same age and station in life, who have not had the advantages which they enjoy.' Indeed, the highest testimony is borne to the good conduct of the poor girls educated in this Institution, wherever their lot may be cast; one of them has even been advanced to the management of a similar establishment in another island.

"The English Harbour Sunday School goes on prosperously. A correspondent mentions that the two last slaves admitted are distinguished by their diligence and improvement in learning.

"The English Harbour Infant School and its Branch Establishment at Indian Creek, contain, in all, thirty-nine scholars, some of whom are poor free children of colour, and some of them slaves; the former being frequently in a more wretched and neglected condition, as to morals, than the latter. *All the children learn to read*; and those who are old enough are also taught writing and arithmetic. The girls, at Indian Creek, are instructed in needle-work. A letter, dated May the 1st, states, 'that

many of the children have much improved in reading, and, in all respects, are greatly benefited by the Infant Schools, which prove to be on a plan of great utility in forming early habits of religious knowledge and propriety of manners."

"The Committee cannot speak of their schools at Willoughby-bay without peculiar satisfaction; and are rejoiced to state that, under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites, eight Infant Schools have been established in that part of Antigua, at the expense of our Society.

"In these schools, besides 215 infants, 144 children receive instruction at noon, and 102 at night, (being prevented by their occupations from attending during the day,) making a total of 461 children. All these are taught reading, and some of them have made an astonishing proficiency in it, as was proved at an examination last Christmas. Mr. Thwaites has been singularly happy in procuring suitable teachers, who love their work and have gained the affections of their little pupils in a remarkable degree.

"An application was made, last February, by the Rev. B. Luckock, Rural Dean of Montserrat, and Rector of St. Anthony's, for rewards for the Free Negroe and Slave children in his schools, in number 750. This request was readily complied with by the Committee, who were glad to receive, in a second letter from Mr. Luckock, the following satisfactory statement:—"I am sorry to find that any doubt should have existed in England as to the children being taught reading in the different schools in the West Indies, but am happy to be able, by an unqualified assertion to the contrary, to refute so erroneous an opinion, not only as regards this, but, also, the two large neighbouring Islands of Antigua and St. Christopher, whose schools I have had opportunities of personally inspecting.—Indeed, on the estates which are weekly visited by myself, or the Catechists under my direction, both the children and adults so disposed are invariably taught to read, as well as instructed in religious knowledge."

"A pressing appeal has been made by the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission, at Tortola, for assistance in erecting a school-room in that island, and also for books, of which he says they stand greatly in need.

"An application has also been received from a Wesleyan Missionary, at Kingston, Jamaica, on behalf of the day-school lately established in that town.

"An Infant School has been established in the Island of Nevis, upon the same system as the Parent School in London. The Master and Mistress were sent out from England fully qualified, having previously received instruction at the original Institution. It is attended by the children of four different estates, and is now flourishing beyond expectation. According to the latest reports, there are above ninety scholars, the greater number of whom are under three years of age.

"The older children on these estates, who are occupied during the day

in gathering herbage for sheep, come, also, daily, alternately, in companies to the school, about an hour at a time, for instruction; and, when one party goes out to work, another takes its place.'"

In the Sixth Report, these Christian Ladies observe, (quoting the language used by the Jamaica Branch Society)—

"To feel the contrast, we have only to look from those estates where education is in progress among the children, to those where they still remain the same wild, untaught, little savages as formerly. The view would rouse the charity of every benevolent mind, could they but witness the wonderful improvement in intelligence and orderly manners among those who are enjoying the blessings of Christian education, and the advance of that change of character which is rapidly taking place among these sons and daughters of Africa."

"The number of children now receiving instruction under the care of the Jamaica Association, has increased considerably in the past year, and now amounts to nearly one thousand in sixteen Schools, who are all taught reading, as the great means of enabling them to study for themselves the Word of Life."

The following is the interesting account of the schools in the Island of Bermuda.

"Of the three hundred scattered islets of the Bermudas only ten are inhabited. The largest of these, named *Bermuda*, is the principal sphere of the exertions of the Society, and being the residence of the Archdeacon, enjoys all the advantages of his unremitting care. To his patronage and attention, aided by the kind and constant superintendence of Mrs. Spencer, the Schools are in a great degree indebted for the progress they have made. The island contains four Sunday and three Day Schools for the blacks; namely, a Sunday and the Infant School in Paget's; Maria Tucker's in Warwick; Sally Succo's, in Smith's parish; a newly established and very thriving Sunday School in Bailey's Bay; a Day and Evening School in the town of Hamilton, and a small Sunday School in Port Royal. Of these the Infant School deserves the first place. It is conducted as closely as possible upon the model of the Bishop of London's Infant School, though some trifling alterations were found to be necessary in consequence of the difference of local circumstances.

"In order to give every advantage to such of the children as were considerably above the age of infants, a few hints from the Madras system were adopted with great success. Some of the earlier pupils have already been put out as apprentices, or have been removed from the School, in order to assist in household duties; among these are two of the first monitors, whose owners give them a very good character, and who afford evidence that they have not forgotten the instruction they received in the School. Miss Lloyd remarks, "The scholars in the Testament are get-

ting on nicely, and appear, by the propriety of their answers, really to understand what they read.'

"The little ones, are never so happy as when you are telling them the story of some of the Scripture lessons that are hung round the walls. Some have a peculiar talent in relating to others, in their own way, the story they have just heard. Their memory is excellent, especially for any thing like poetry, which makes Mrs. Gilbert's beautiful collection of hymns a general favourite. While the children have been repeating them, I have frequently observed the interested countenances of the passing Negroes, who often stop at the door to listen at them. The girls are rather clever at their needle, and succeeded very nicely in making their Sunday frocks. The boys have been learning to weave the palmetto into onion-baskets, and will, we hope, soon be able to make them for sale.

"Upon the whole,' Miss Lloyd's interesting narrative proceeds to say, 'our truly valued and excellent friends, the Archdeacon and Mrs. Spencer, agree with me in the opinion that the progress of the children is highly satisfactory. They are more regular and attentive at their lessons, and their owners have repeatedly expressed their approbation of the change which has taken place in their behaviour at home.

"The appearance of the children has been wonderfully improved by the various presents of clothing contributed by their kind friends in England, and when the school was honoured by a visit from the Bishop last May twelvemonth, it presented a spectacle which his Lordship has pronounced to have been no less gratifying to the eye than to the heart. Above seventy were present, arranged in classes. The girls in their pink dresses, with a handkerchief tastefully folded round the head, and their gaily coloured work-bags on the arm, while the colour of their skin added a high degree of interest in the eyes of an European. The room, too, was prettily ornamented with flowering branches of the pride of India and palmetto, and when they all joined in the morning hymn, and knelt down to receive the good Bishop's benediction, I cannot describe the feelings which this interesting scene excited. The Bishop was particularly struck by their happy countenances and the order and propriety of their conduct.

"After the children had gone through their usual lessons, his Lordship heard them spell and read in classes, and was highly gratified with their progress.' "

We extract the following from near the close of the Sixth Report:

"Upon the whole, it appears evident that the blessing of God has, in a remarkable degree, attended the means which have been used to spread religious instruction among the inhabitants of these islands and throughout the West Indies. Young children have become not only willing learners, but successful teachers, while their improved conduct has pleaded eloquently in favour of those of the negro race who yet remain in ignorance."

REPORT

Of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, of the House of Delegates, relative to the Coloured Population of Maryland. H. BRAWNER, Chairman.

The Committee to whom was referred the several memorials from numerous citizens of this state, upon the subject of the coloured population, report

That the views presented by the memorialists are various, and the recommendations contained in some of the memorials are entirely repugnant to those contained in others. The subjects, however, upon which legislative action is required, may be embraced under a few general heads:

First—That a law be passed prohibiting the future emancipation of slaves, unless provision be made for their removal from the state.

Secondly—That a sum of money adequate for the attainment of the object, be raised and appropriated for the removal of those already free.

Thirdly—That a system of police be established, regulating the future conduct and morals of this class of our population.

And Fourthly—There are several memorials from different parts of our state, signed by a numerous and highly respectable portion of our citizens, recommending the entire abolition of slavery in the state.

Your committee have endeavoured to give to the subject submitted to them, that consideration which its importance and difficulty demanded, and the deep and general interest manifested in relation to it by the people, required of them.

It is not now (if indeed it ever was) a question, whether the coloured population of this state is injurious to her prosperity. Her situation, upon the borders of a free state, has long since forced this conviction upon the most careless observer; and the comparison within her own limits, between counties largely infected with this evil, and those where it exists in a slight degree, as to their relative advance in population, and all those improvements that constitute the strength and happiness of a people, bring us to the same result. Recent events have added to the force of this conviction, and awakened us to see, that however tolerable in the otherwise prosperous state of our country, this evil may hitherto have been, the time is drawing on, when it cannot be borne—that it becomes us now, to examine it in all its dimensions and consequences, and ascertain whether a cure can be applied to that, which may otherwise become destructive of our dearest interests and happiness. This then is the question we are to meet. Is there a remedy for this admitted and awful evil? A remedy within the power of the state to apply, and consistent with its honour and a due regard to the welfare of that unfortunate class of our population, upon which it is to act? To the solution of this interesting question, the committee have given the most earnest attention of their minds—and they say, with feelings of heartfelt gratification, that it is their decided opinion, that Maryland may be delivered—that Providence has placed within her power, adequate means for redressing evils and dispensing blessings to all classes of her people.

To demonstrate the truth of this position, the committee beg leave to submit to the consideration of the Legislature, the following estimates and accompanying remarks, which they believe will be conclusive.

The colored population of Maryland, amounts to 155,932, of whom 52,938 are free. The removal of all these, or at least, so many as to leave only an inconsiderable and decreasing population of them within our limits, is the object to be accomplished. This separation is essential; for whatever speculations may be indulged upon this subject, by those who do not understand it, the people of Maryland do see and feel and know, that humanity and justice to all the parties concerned, absolutely requires it.

Can then such a removal be accomplished? As to the free, the committee have endeavored to devise the means, and have recommended the measures they considered proper and adequate. These means directly applied, they believe, will soon be seen to effect a sensible diminution of that class; and as soon as a regular intercourse shall be opened between the land of their fathers, the home intended for them, and their present abode, the free men of color will see the advantages of the change, and be excited to raise, by their own industry, the means of availing themselves of such a blessing. The annual increase of this class between the years 1810 and 1820, appears from the census for these years to have been 560. The increase between 1820 and 1830, was annually, 1340. In both these periods a great proportion of this increase must have arisen from emancipation. The natural increase, wherever they are found in situations where it can be ascertained, is very inconsiderable. Supposing, however, half the increase to be natural, and no

future addition to be made to their number by emancipation, in consequence of the measures now to be adopted, to prevent their remaining in the state after emancipation, and the annual increase to be removed would be 670. Estimating the expense of removal, and the sum to be required for their establishment and support in Africa, until they become able to maintain themselves, at \$30 each, (and this your committee have been informed is a liberal allowance, if judiciously expended here and sent with them,) and \$20,100 would be adequate to the removal and support of all the increase. This too, without taking into the estimate the number that might be enabled to provide for themselves.

That number, however, would be annually diminished, by the system recommended and adopted by the committee. The producing class of the whole population is estimated at one-sixth, and in order to keep down the increase, it would be necessary first to remove this class, the annual expenditure for which purpose would be greatly below the above estimate. If a removal from the producing class of 2-3 of the number set down for the increase, would be an adequate estimate for this purpose, and this, it is believed, would be sufficient; it would only require an annual appropriation of \$13,400, supposing it all to be done from the funds of the state; and whatever was expended beyond that amount, would proportionably accelerate the removal of the whole class. If this estimate be correct, the whole of this population, would be removed in the course of one generation alone, by the annual appropriation of an inconsiderable sum—and in a proportionably shorter period, according to the amount appropriated and the facility of obtaining emigrants.

The next subject for inquiry, is the other and larger class, the slaves, amounting to 102,878. Whilst this desirable operation is going on in reference to the free, can nothing be done towards the gradual reduction of them? They are not quite double the number of the free. If therefore, they increase in the same ratio, and if \$13,400 a year would remove and support a sufficient portion of the producing class to keep down the increase of the free, twice that sum or \$26,800 would remove and support a sufficient portion of the producing class to keep down the annual increase of the slaves, and therefore, \$40,200 annually expended, would in the course of a generation, finally and entirely remove all the coloured population of the state. Other causes are also to be considered which now operate in the reduction of the slaves, and which it may be expected, will still in some degree continue to operate. Many have heretofore been sold away, and no doubt this will still continue, though probably not to so great an extent. The fact as shown by the census is, that they have been decreasing for the last twenty years, at the rate of 420 a year. If therefore, slavery in our state has been wearing out of itself, should it not encourage us to efforts by which its rate of decrease may be accelerated? The annual increase of the whole coloured population, free and slaves, is now but 868, the removal and support of the whole of which, not confined to the producing portion of it, would amount to \$26,040. But it may be said these views are predicated on the removal of slaves—is it forgotten that they are property—property secured to their owners by the most solemn sanction? and that before they can be thus disposed of, they must be bought—and will not this enhance the cost of the operation, and make it unattainable? This consideration has not been overlooked by your committee. They are property and must be so regarded, and without their owners' consent, none of them can be touched.

Yet it may be answered to this suggestion, that it will be time enough for the state to consider, whether she will buy in order to remove, or adopt any other measure which the exigency may require, when she finds that she cannot otherwise get them to remove. For the present, and for years to come, she may find employment for all the funds she can spare in the removal of such as are now free, and such as will be freely offered for removal by her citizens. Look at the numbers to whom freedom has been annually given, and given under circumstances, making a gift, to say the least of it, of most doubtful benefit. If our people will emancipate when it inflicts most frequently, not only an evil upon society, but even upon the very objects of their benevolence—if they must be restrained by law from an indulgence in mistaken humanity, at the risk of injuring the community, will they cease to emancipate when real humanity, and the public good invite them to exercise it? when they see the state relieved, and the objects of their bounty benefitted?

The people of Maryland, it is seen have emancipated one third of their slaves with very little to be discerned in the good accomplished by it, to encourage them. Is their humanity expended so that the most inviting circumstances cannot prevail upon them to continue it? and when patriotism and self-interest unite with the appeals of humanity?

It may well be expected from such a people with such inducement before them,

to the gratification of feelings so strongly displayed, that voluntary emancipation will still be continued, and to a much greater extent than has heretofore been practised—or at least that the evil will be so greatly reduced by the free will offerings of patriotism and benevolence, that it will be found a light burden upon the state to aid if necessary in its entire extinction.

But, however this may be, it has sufficiently operated, and is now operating to give sufficient employment to all the resources that can be applied. It is deemed unnecessary therefore, now to make any provisions for effecting what is not now and may never be required. This view of the subject, your committee beg leave to state, is more gratifying to their feelings as Marylanders, and more honorable to the State. They would rather leave it to their fellow-citizens, to make their free sacrifices to the public good, and the cause of humanity and justice, than compel them by legal enactments, or the offers of reward.

Believing that the legislature may securely rely on the patriotism and good sense and feeling of the people, they see no cause for the present, to recommend any scheme for the future, or progressive abolition of slavery; deeming it all-sufficient to provide means for the removal of those now free, and such as, with consent of their owners, shall hereafter become so, and leave it to future events to determine whether any and what legislative enactments may be found necessary to eradicate from our State this stain upon her, otherwise bright escutcheon.

It may be thought that the committee have recommended great expenditures, but they hope it will be considered not only that a great evil will be redressed, but also that every dollar thus expended will be returned ten fold to the wealth of the State. Laying aside all those great considerations, that would justify a far greater expenditure, even if the money was never in any way to be returned, and bringing ourselves down, to look at it as a mere question of profit and loss, we shall readily discover that a more judicious investment of capital could not be devised. If we examine the valuation of lands, made by authority of the different States of the Union, we are struck with the great disparity in value between the lands of the free and the slave States; as this difference is, in every instance, against the slave States, it cannot be accounted for, on any other principle than the continuance of this unfortunate population in the one, and its removal from the other. A valuation of lands in the United States, was made in 1799, and again in 1814, which enables us to see the rate of increase in the value of lands in the several States. This gives us a similar result, and shows that the free States are increasing far more rapidly, not only in population, but in the annual value of their lands. Thus the lands in Maryland will be found to have increased in a smaller ratio than those in Pennsylvania; and between Virginia and Pennsylvania the difference is still more striking. Virginia, with 40 millions of acres, having gained an increase within these 15 years, of 94 millions of dollars—while Pennsylvania, with only 28 millions of acres, finds an increase in the value of her lands, of 244 millions of dollars. No reason can be assigned why the average value of lands of Maryland should not equal that of the lands of Pennsylvania—nor why they should not increase in the same ratio, except that one is a free and the other a slave State. Let this distinction disappear—let Maryland transfer to her southern border the line of separation between the free and the slave States, and, in addition to all the vast benefits, moral and political, which she will have gained, the increased value of her land alone will repay, and far more than repay all she may have expended in accomplishing the change. Maryland has nearly nine millions of acres of land. If the average value of those lands shall rise nine dollars per acre, so as to equal those of Pennsylvania, there will have been gained in the aggregate wealth of the State, nearly 81 millions—a rise of but one dollar an acre, will give a sum more than sufficient to accomplish the object.

The gain to be thus realized, great as it undoubtedly would be, scarcely deserves to be reckoned among the multiplied blessings the state would derive from effecting such a purpose—when all her natural advantages of climate, soil and situation, are considered, the rich extent and variety of her mineral and agricultural products, who can tell what limits to assign to her improvements?

There is another point of view in which this subject must be considered as vitally affecting the interests of Maryland. Her climate, soil and production, her magnificent estuary, noble rivers and immense water power, all offering incentives and promises of reward to industry and enterprise, entitle her to exhibit a population increasing in a ratio equal to that of any state in the Union. Let her increase in this respect be compared with that of the neighbouring state of Pennsylvania, a state inferior to her in all these advantages—At the first census of 1790, Maryland had 319,725 inhabitants, and Pennsylvania 434,373, showing a difference of only 114,648—now by the last census it appears that Maryland has 446,913 and Pennsylvania 1,347,672, the difference now being 900,759. So that in 40 years,

while Pennsylvania has added to her population 913,279 inhabitants, Maryland has an increase of only 127,185. Similar results are shown by comparing Kentucky with Ohio and all the states, where the evil we are contemplating exists, with those that have been relieved from it—so that no other cause can be assigned for this striking difference, and it is put beyond controversy, that that which retards the rate of increase in the value of our lands, retards equally that which constitutes the true strength of a state, the increase of our people. Constituted as our government is, the continuance of this evil must sink Maryland to the lowest rank among the states of the Union—its removal will elevate her in proportion to her territory and its advantages, to a level with the highest. To this it may be added, that this all blighting cause operates to the injury of the state, not only numerically, but in infinitely more important respects. It diminishes not only the numbers, but the strength and happiness, the virtue and intelligence of her people; wherever it appears it presents a perpetual barrier in the way of almost every species of improvement. The existence of slavery amongst us, is a leading cause to the emigration of the laboring whites from our state, and our consequent sparse white population presents an insuperable obstacle to the extension and consummation of that system of free schools, which former legislatures have been endeavoring to establish, and which have been operating so beneficially to the north and east of us.

When our lands shall have become peopled with whites, and our population thereby rendered more dense, that obstacle to the march of mind at once will be removed. And who can say that Maryland will not equal the most favored and exalted of her sister States, not only in population, prosperity and wealth, but in the higher and more noble endowment of intellectual and scientific attainments?

The people of Maryland are therefore invited by every consideration that can animate an enlightened community, to make this effort to place their State in the high and happy condition, that a kind providence seems to have destined it to fill. Not only are these great inducements presented to them, but the peculiar situation of Maryland gives facilities to the efforts she is so loudly called upon to make, to accomplish this purpose. Her position near the free States, will enable her to make the change contemplated in her labouring class, with ease and success. The free white labor of these States, the overflowing of which now turns in another course, will be gradually poured into her territory, and as the slave retires from her fields, they will smile in renewed luxuriance, under the labor of the free man.

While the committee for the reasons they have given, decline proposing any scheme for abolition, present or future, they would nevertheless suggest the propriety of closing all the avenues by which the slave population of the State may be increased—with this view they recommend a repeal of the various savings in the present acts of Assembly, which admit that class of population to a residence in the State. The citizens of other States cannot complain, if we do not desire and will not admit (however otherwise we might be disposed to welcome them,) emigrants who may come among us attended by a population, are labouring to remove. Nor is it unjust to our own citizens who may acquire property of this description in other states to prohibit them from bringing to us what we consider injurious to the general welfare, and are incurring expence to get rid of; as the object we have in view is the constant diminution of this class of persons, justice and consistency require us to prohibit in every way, their importation as permanent residents. All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

G. M. HANDY, Clerk.

H. BRAWNER, Chairman.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

The following statement gives in detail, an account of the efforts of the Rev. John Crosby, since the report of his proceedings, published in the African Repository, for February.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 1st, 1832.

Dear Sir:—In the last number of the Repository, there are reports of my agency, to the 9th of January. My doings since, have been as follows. On the 10th of January, I lectured at *Williamsport*, and received \$12,54. The same day I spent an hour at *Newbury*, and received \$7,50. On the 11th, I lectured at *Jersey Shore*, to about a dozen individuals, and

received before I left, the next morning, \$26,50. I stopped the next night at *Millhall*, where there are a few dwellings; I gave a lecture in the tavern, to an assembly, composed chiefly of the guests of a nuptial celebration from the next dwelling, and received \$20,50. On the 15th, I met a small congregation at *Millsboro*, and received \$14,04. On Sabbath evening, the 16th, I preached in *Bellefonte*, and received \$83,75—population about 700. On the 19th, I held a meeting at *Lewistown*, and received \$69,00. I preached on the 22d at *Huntingdon*, and the next evening at *Alexandria*. The former place, with a population of about 1400, gave \$127, and the latter, with a population of 500, gave \$73. In both instances, nearly the whole amount was subscribed at the meetings. At *Harrisburg*, I preached on the 29th, in the German Reformed Church and received from the citizens of the place, and a few members of the Legislature \$121,25. At *Lebanon*, I lectured on the 3d of February, and a committee was appointed to collect donations, who have since forwarded a check for \$23,50. The next week I spent at *Reading*—where I completed the organization of an auxiliary, and received \$15, additional donations, making the whole amount from Reading \$166,25. On the 12th, I presented the subject in *Lancaster*, in the Lutheran, Prebyterian, and Episcopalian churches, and received from the citizens of Lancaster \$114. I lectured at *Columbia* on the 15th, found an Auxiliary there in an expiring condition. A few pulsations of life were revived that evening, and I hope it will live. I received from the Treasurer \$37,41. The next evening I lectured to a small congregation at *Marietta*, and received \$12, 25. At *York*, I preached on the evening of the 19th, to a large congregation in the Lutheran Church. There is a feeble Auxiliary there, and I received from the Treasurer \$49,02, and \$24,50 in donations.

The whole amount of my collections in the interior of Pennsylvania, to this date, is upwards of thirteen hundred dollars; which were received in little more than two months. During which time I visited twenty-four places and lectured or preached twenty-seven times. In some of the towns Auxiliaries *are*, or probably will be formed, but from what I have seen, little can be expected from Auxiliaries in this State, unless an agent is constantly on the ground.

I will conclude this communication with an illustration of the inspired saying, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth."

A coloured girl gave me one dollar, which she had saved by abstaining from sugar. Six months before, she had given the same sum to the same cause, which she had saved in the same way. After relating this fact to a congregation, a young attorney gave me privately a ten dollar note, requesting me to send five of it to the self-denying, and liberal-hearted coloured girl, which I shall send to her the first opportunity.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1832.

I spent the Sabbath at Wilmington, and preached on the claims of the

African race, in the evening, in the Methodist church, to an immense congregation. The other churches gave up their usual services for the purpose of attending. On Monday evening, another meeting was held in one of the Presbyterian churches, to give me an opportunity to present more fully the subject of Colonization. In consequence of a severe thunder storm, the audience was small. Some subscriptions to the Wilmington Auxiliary Colonization Society were obtained, and it is believed a new impulse was given to the cause. This Society have passed a resolution to subscribe a hundred dollars a year on the plan of Gerrit Smith, beginning with 1831. You will soon have a remittance from them. I send you a list of their officers for the present year—Hon. Willard Hall, President; Wm. A. Mendenhall, Secretary; and Allan Thompson, Treas.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 27, 1832.*

As my attempts to collect congregations in Reading during the winter, failed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, and the prevailing epidemic, I made another effort at my late visit; and on Sabbath evening, the 18th inst. I spoke in the Episcopal Church, which was filled to overflowing. Many of the most influential and respectable inhabitants were present, and, in consequence of the meeting, many were induced to enrol their names as members of the Reading Colonization Society, and many more, it was believed, would do the same as soon as they should be called upon.

The last Sabbath I spent at Norristown, and in Providence township, Montgomery county—presented the subject of colonization to three congregations, two of which were in the latter place, and one in the former, and received subscriptions to the amount of fifty-one dollars, most of which was from Providence township.

I was much gratified the other day to see upon the records of the General Assembly's Board of Education, a resolution to aid in the education of any coloured youth for the ministry, who should possess the usual qualifications, and who would consent to go to Liberia. The beneficiary must give evidence of personal piety, be a member of the Presbyterian Church, and possess talents to be useful. Do you know any that you can recommend. There are several manual labor schools where they could be put, and the Board of Education will take charge of them from the beginning of their studies.

The Rev. Samuel A. Latta, of Ohio, writes under date of

CINCINNATI, *March 21, 1832.*

I visited Batavia, in Clermont Co. and found a respectable society that had been formed on the fourth of July last. I delivered an address—raised a collection of \$5,25; added ten members to the Society, amount of subscription not known.

I delivered an address in the Protestant Methodist Church, Cincinnati—raised a collection of \$8, added 44 members to the Miami Colonization

Society—amount of subscription \$31,75; this meeting took place at the most unfavourable time, the rain was descending in torrents, and the night was extremely dark, and but few attended, but the few that did attend, manifested a zeal that would do honor to any people.

In January I visited Xenia in Green Co. and found the people more ardently devoted to the cause of Colonization, than in any other place I have visited. My meeting took place at ten o'clock on Monday morning: on this occasion the congregation was large, the ministers and members of all denominations were seen mingling together. This, sir, is the glory of our system, and the pledge of its future triumph. Here the distant parties meet, here all religious orders may sacrifice on the same altar, and the time is coming when the growing energies of the society shall spread over all these lands, and soon the wealth and talents of the whole nation will be engaged in accomplishing the deliverance of Africa's afflicted sons. In aid of this the citizens of Xenia contributed at our public collection \$27,68, and 41 members were added to the society, amount of subscription \$20,50.

I visited Columbus during the session of the Legislature, and on inquiry I found the State Society had been disorganized for two years past; that is, they had not held their annual meeting—but still the zeal of the old officers had not abated, they were willing to co-operate with me in its reorganization. A public meeting was appointed on Sabbath evening in the Methodist Church, which was crowded to overflowing. I delivered an address, raised a collection of \$45, added 40 or 50 members to the State Society. We obtained about the same number of female subscribers. A subsequent meeting took place on Monday evening, in the Legislative Hall, which was crowded; many, if not all the members of both houses were present. The State Society was reorganized, and several short but eloquent addresses were delivered (in favour of memorializing the Legislature) in which some powerful appeals were made to them for aid in this great work; an abiding interest we trust was felt throughout the assembly. At this meeting also new subscriptions were made—amount not known.

By private solicitation we have added 23 members to the Miami Colonization Society, and the amount subscribed to this Society since my last report, is \$87,50. I have also collected from individuals, the sum of \$33,50 to aid in removing Enoch Harleu and family, (to Liberia,)—he is preparing to go with the next expedition from the West.

The Rev. H. B. Bascom, permanent Agent for the Middle District of the United States, writes under date of

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1832.

I have made a brief excursion into Delaware, and I trust made an impression favourable to our cause. To-morrow I start into New Jersey. I have the honour to report the formation of the "Dever and Kent county

Colonization Societies, Delaware," and also the "Smyrna Colonization Society, Delaware." The Collection at Dover, amounted to \$45,3½, at Smyrna, \$58,43, and at Wilmington, \$60,29, and a considerable amount on subscription, making about \$100 in all.

INTELLIGENCE.

Formation of Auxiliary Societies.

STATE SOCIETY FOR LOUISIANA.—In the month of December last, a Society was formed at New Orleans, with the title of the Louisiana State Colonization Society, which promises to effect much for the design of the Parent Institution. An address was delivered by Robert S. Finley, Esq. of Cincinnati, (who, for one whole year, had devoted himself without compensation to the cause of the Society, and subsequently been appointed permanent Agent for the Western States). Many of the leading citizens of New Orleans and other parts of the State, became members of the Society; and on the 16th of January, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

President.—Hon. Alexander Porter, of New Orleans. **Vice-Presidents.**—James Workman, Esq. Charles Derbigny, Esq. Dominique Bouligny, Esq. of New Orleans; James Porter, Esq. of Thibadeauxville; General Philemon Thomas, of Baton Rouge; General E. W. Ripley, of West Feliciana; Hon. Benjamin Winchester, of St. James; Hon. Seth Lewis, of Opelousas; Hon. Henry A. Bullard, of Alexandria; Col. Daniel Edwards, of St. Tammany; J. Hiriart, of Point Coupee; Trasimond Landry, of Ascension. **Corresponding Secretary.**—J. A. Maybin, Esq. **Recording Secretary.**—E. C. Bushnell, Esq. **Treasurer.**—Wm. W. Caldwell, Esq. **Managers.**—Alfred Hennan, Thomas F. M'Caleb, Nathan Morse, James Foster, Jr. R. H. McNair, John Nicholson, W. C. Duplepis, Nathaniel Dick, and George T. Hearsey.

AUGUSTA COLONIZATION SOCIETY, GEORGIA.—This Society was formed on the eleventh of January, after an address by R. S. Finley Esq. Several of the citizens of that place had contemplated for some time, the formation of an Auxiliary Society: and now came forward with great decision and liberality, to aid the cause of African Colonization. The following is the list of Officers, of the Augusta Society. **Robert F. Poe, President.**—Samuel K. Talmage, Robt. Campbell, James Harper, and John P. King, **Vice Presidents.**—Wm. Poe, **Secretary and Treasurer.**—Wm. I. Hobby, Benj. Hall, Barna M'Kenney, Milton Antony, Wm. Harper, Joseph A. Eve, and Geo. A. B. Walker, **Managers.**

On the 13th of January, a *Female Colonization Society* was formed in Augusta. The following is a list of the Officers.—Mrs. Barna M'Kenney, **President.**—Mrs. Mary Barton, **Vice President.**—Mrs. W. Colten, **Secretary and Treasurer.**

Managers.—Mrs. Mary Smelt, Mrs. Elizabeth M'Kain, Mrs. Elizabeth Hand, Mrs. I. Coltin, Miss. Elizabeth Kain, and Miss. Eliza Tugram.

RICHMOND, VA. JUNIOR COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—This Society was organized on the 15th of February. The following are its officers: Gustavus A. Myers, **President.**—Francis J. Smith, and Raleigh T. Daniel, **Vice Presidents.**—James C. Crane, **Corresponding Secretary.**—Thomas S. Taylor, **Recording Secretary.**—James B. Macmurdo, **Treasurer.**—Thomas M. Alfrend, Saml. J. Rutherford, Dr. Wm. S. Scott, Charles Holt, jr. Efford B. Bentley, Wm. F. Watson, John S. Myers, Geo. W. Hundley, and David M. Branch, other **Managers.**

The following resolution was adopted: On motion, *Resolved*, That the young men throughout this State be requested to organize similar Auxiliary Societies; and that this Society will, with pleasure, aid them as far as is practicable, in extending any information which they may receive on the subject, which from their location may be available to them.

YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.—Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held on Thursday evening, 22d inst. at Clinton Hall, to take into consideration the expediency of forming a Young Men's Association, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society. It was numerously and respectfully attended, and in the process of organization, Gabriel P. Disosway, Esq., was called to the chair, and Messrs. Horace Fuller and John S. Bussing appointed secretaries.

After some appropriate remarks from the chairman, Mr. Disosway, and the reading of the letters of Mr. Madison and Judge Marshall, published in the February number, J. R. Townsend, Esq., rose and submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the formation of an institution, auxiliary to the American Colo-

nization Society, is worthy of the intelligence and liberality of the young men of this city: and that its object is eminently calculated to enlist their warmest sympathies and exertions in its favor.

A constitution was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed officers and managers:—

Gabriel P. Disosway, *President*.—John R. Townsend, John Cleveland, Wm. R. Williams, Richard Lawrence, and Theodore Dwight, Jr. *Vice Presidents*.—Wm. Inglis, *Corresponding Secretary*.—James Trippe, *Recording Secretary*.—Joseph L. Frame, *Treasurer*.

Wm. W. Campbell, Henry M. Schieffelin, Edward P. Heyer, John Lawrence, Jr., Frederic A. Guion, Cor. R. Disosway, David Thompson, R. T. Underhill, M. D. Rufus Leavit, Effingham Townsend, James L. Curtis, Lemuel Bangs, Timothy R. Green, John S. Bussing, Wm. Emerson, Arthur Bronson, Joshua Underhill, John H. Hicks, Wm. B. Skidmore, Geo. D. Phelps, Wm. Van Wyck, James O. Grinn, James P. Swaim, Benj. Drake, M. D., Wm. Duer, Albert E. Dorr, John F. Mitchell, Gilbert Bates, Edgar Everson, Effingham H. Warner, Edmund K. Bussing, John S. Worth, Rutscn Suckley, Wm. Hutchins.

THE CAUSE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—A highly respectable assembly recently convened at the City Hotel, New York, to take into consideration the proper course to be pursued in reference to the advancement of the great objects of the Colonization Society. The Hon. William A. Duer, President of Columbia College, was called to the chair, and Richard R. Lansing, and William Kent, Esquires, were chosen Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Cox, L. H. Clarke, S. A. Foot, S. P. Staples and J. S. James, Esquires, who dwelt with force and feeling upon the importance of energetic and combined action in accelerating and accomplishing the benevolent scheme which the Society has in view. The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That in the history of the Colony of Liberia, from its commencement to the present time, we have evidence, amounting to demonstration, of the practicability of the measure, and that nothing is wanting to ensure its ultimate success, but the effective co-operation of the American people, without regard to sectional interests and feelings.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the American Colonization Society stands prominently forth, among the philanthropic enterprises of the age, and is justly entitled to our cordial patronage and support.

Resolved, That the members of the Legislatures of the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the conductors of the public press in those States, who have manifested a disposition to provide for the ultimate abolition of Slavery, without impairing such rights of property as are secured by law and recognised by the Constitution, are entitled to our unqualified approbation; and that while we disclaim the right and propriety of dictating to our Southern brethren, the measures which ought to be pursued for relieving our common country from the burthen of Slavery, we yet hail with joy their movements to effect this great object, and pledge ourselves to second their efforts.

Resolved, That this meeting have witnessed with great satisfaction, the introduction, into the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States by a member from Maryland, of a Resolution, in favor of furnishing aid by the General Government to the cause of Colonization, and that we anxiously hope it may not be overlooked amidst the other important subjects, that occupy the consideration of that honorable body.

Resolved, That a respectful memorial be addressed by us to the Legislature of this State now in session, soliciting them to instruct their Senators and request their Representatives in Congress to exert all lawful and constitutional means to obtain an appropriation of the proceeds of the Public Lands, or of such other sources of revenue as may be deemed expedient, for the purpose of colonizing the free colored population of this country, on the coast of Africa.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that Colonization in Africa, as a Missionary effort, presents the most favorable prospect of introducing civilization and Christianity into that extended, but benighted Continent.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—In the Senate on the 13th of April,

Mr. Tallmadge, from the select committee to which was referred the memorials of the State Colonization Society, and of Wm. A. Duer and others of the city of New-York, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the senate applaud the motives and approve the objects of the

American Colonization Society, and have full confidence in the fidelity, discretion and ability of its executive officers.

Resolved, That as the said society proposes to remove or mitigate existing evils, and prevent or diminish apprehended dangers, it deserves the confidence and encouragement of the American people.

Resolved, That the senate commend the said society to the consideration and patronage of the citizens of this state.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the honorable the assembly for their consideration.

The Resolutions passed the House of Assembly, with hardly a dissenting voice.

MANAGERS OF THE MARYLAND FUND.—Messrs. Charles C. Harper, C. Howard, and Moses Shepperd, have been appointed by the Governor, and Council of Maryland Managers of the fund appropriated by that State, to promote the colonization of her free coloured population. The amount appropriated by the Legislature for this object, is \$200,000. For the present, \$20,000 only is at the disposal of the Managers, and the remainder after this year, whenever they may think proper to expend it. We trust that this liberal donation of the state, will be so successfully applied, as to secure further benefactions, and that Virginia, and other of the States of the south, will make a similar exhibition of their regard to the cause of African Colonization; a cause which commends itself alike to our sense of justice, to every feeling of humanity, patriotism, and religion.

MISSISSIPPI.—At a late meeting of the Board of Managers of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, it was Resolved that it was expedient before the middle of May to raise \$2000; and before I left Natchez for this place, the sum was, I believe nearly or quite obtained.—*Correspondent of Mississippi.*

A NEW PLAN FOR AIDING THE WORK OF COLONIZATION.—A correspondent from Ohio writes, "After reading the Repository, I was so taken with the plan of the Society, and the prospects of the Colony, that I thought how I might contribute more to assist it, and as I was gathering apples in the orchard, I thought I would dedicate the rent of my Cider Mill to the use of the Colony; so I wrote, and put up the following notice upon the Mill.

'This is Liberia's Cider Mill,
At which my neighbors may grind at will;
By paying ten cents the barrel to me,
For the use of the African Colony.'

I deposited what was made last season, in this, with our Treasurer. I have had above 70 readers to that copy of the Repository you have sent me. I have proposed a plan of reading the Repository, which is generally fallen in with; that is by eleven persons uniting and having it two days, paying 25 cents, or five reading, having it four days, and paying fifty cents for the Colony. I wish you to send me three more copies of the Repository." Let the spirit of this our Ohio friend prevail, and we shall never want funds.

LIBERIA.—It will be remembered by many of our readers, says the Cincinnati Journal, that a company of emigrants recently sailed from New Orleans for Liberia. This Expedition was accompanied by Dr. Charles G. Shane of this city. In a letter addressed to Dr. Mulford, dated Port of Monrovia, Liberia, Thursday evening, Feb. 17, 1832, Dr. Shane, among other things, says:

"Cape Montserado itself is a most beautiful and commanding place, far surpassing the most favorable idea I had formed of it—indeed I am greatly disappointed. I see not as fine and splendid mansions as in the United States, nor as extensive and richly stocked farms as the well-tilled lands of Ohio, but I here see a fine and very fertile country, inviting as it were, its poor and oppressed sons to thrust in their sickle and gather up its fullness. I here see many who left the United States in straightened circumstances, living with all the comforts of life around them, enjoying a respectable and useful station in society, and wondering that their brethren in the United States, who have it in their power, do not flee to this asylum of happiness and liberty, where they can enjoy all the unalienable rights of man.—I was much surprised on visiting at least 60 people with Dr. Hall, to find them uniformly expressing their gratitude in being released from the degradation they had so long labored under, and that they had at last found a place where themselves and children could set under their own vine and fig tree, and none to make them afraid. And many have expressed the strongest contempt at the idea of re-

turning to the United States. I do think no unprejudiced person can visit here without becoming an ardent and sincere friend of Colonization. I can attribute the apathy and indifference on which it is looked by many as arising from ignorance alone, on the subject, and would that every free coloured man in the U. States could get a glimpse of his brethren, their situation and prospects. C. G. SHANE.

Monrovia, Dec. 24, 1831.

REVIVAL AMONG THE BAPTISTS IN AFRICA.—A great press of worldly business, and the great revival of religion which the Lord was pleased to bless us with last year and the greater part of this, have occupied all my time. Since Capt Sherman was with us, there has been nearly one hundred added to our church. The work began in June, 1830, in Monrovia, and lasted till the early part of 1831. It then extended to Caldwell and Carey Town, a settlement of recaptured Africans. Among the latter it has continued ever since, so they make up the largest number that has been added to the church, and they seem fully to adorn the Christian character. They have built themselves a small house of worship, at which they meet regularly on the Lord's day, and twice in the week for prayer. We have appointed one of the most intelligent among them, to take the oversight of them, and to exhort them, when none of the preachers are there from Monrovia. Monrovia may be said to be a christian community:—there is scarcely a family in it, that some one or the whole do not profess religion. C. N. WARING.

PROSPECTS IN LOUISIANA.

We have received a very interesting letter from a Gentleman of high character in this State, from which we make the following extracts.

"You have no doubt been informed, of the progress of the cause of the American Colonization Society, in this quarter.—We have now the names of Mr. Bouligny, (late United States Senator,) Judge Ballard, now in Congress, Judge Lewis, Judge Woodruff, Judge Winchester, and Judge Johnston, of the Circuit Courts, Judge Baker, of St. Mary's Parish; the Secretary of State, Thomas F. McCaleb, Esq. twelve members of the Senate, and twenty to twenty-five members of the House of Representatives, and many other respectable names amounting to nearly one hundred. We have had a considerable number of copies of the constitution in French and English printed, and I have proposed to have copied all the names already subscribed, upon as many of them as may be deemed necessary, and hand them to friends of the cause throughout the state. With the good foundation we have, success cannot be doubtful; I know myself of several influential individuals who are not yet enrolled, who will promote the cause. With regard to money, we have considered that as a secondary consideration here at present, it will follow in good time."

It will be perceived that several subscriptions on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. have been received from Louisiana.

MATTHEW CAREY'S PAMPHLET.

This able and ever-active Philanthropist, is preparing a second and improved edition of his "Reflections on the American Colo-

nization Society," addressed in the form of letters to the Hon. C. F. Mercer, one of the earliest, best, and most influential Friends of the Society. We hope the edition will be a large one, and would suggest to any wealthy individuals who desire to aid the Society, that they can hardly do it more effectually, than by sending an order for fifty or a hundred copies of this pamphlet to Mr. Carey, and giving them an extensive circulation.— We wish particularly that a copy may be placed in the hands of every clergyman in the United States, before the Fourth of July.

COLOURED MEN DEPUTED TO VISIT LIBERIA.

Two very respectable free men of colour of Natchez, have been appointed by their coloured brethren to visit Liberia, and to return and make report of their observations. Three hundred dollars have been advanced by the Colonization Society of Adams county, Mississippi, to defray the expenses of these men; and their arrival at Washington is daily expected. The President of the Colonization Society at Natchez observes, "on the report of these agents, will depend the further usefulness of this Society. I hope their examination may result satisfactorily to them, and I trust you will do all in your power to aid them in the accomplishment of their views."

SPIRIT OF EMIGRATION.

This appears to be increasing rapidly among our free people of colour. A few days ago, two very respectable men from the Valley of Virginia, entered the office of the Society, stating that they had come about seventy miles, to obtain information concerning the Colony, and in case such information should be satisfactory, it was their wish to embark immediately with their families, and relatives, to the number of nineteen persons. These men had, on their way to Washington, been taken up, (owing to some informality in their papers,) thrown into jail, and after a delay of six days, and at the expense of 12 dollars, obtained their liberty. Both were men of some property, (one of them owning a considerable tract of land in Virginia;) but so convinced were they of the propriety of removing, that after learning what they might expect in Liberia, they proceeded home immediately, and speedily returned to Alexandria with a company of nineteen persons, and took the steam-boat to embark in the ship now in pre-

paration to sail from Norfolk to Liberia. May all their hopes be realized !

EXPEDITION FOR THE COLONY.

The ship *Jupiter*, Capt. Peters, has been chartered, and will sail immediately from Norfolk with from 150 to 175 emigrants. Many more than this vessel will accommodate, are anxious to obtain a passage. But the funds of the Society are exhausted, and without the prompt and liberal aid of Auxiliary Societies, and the Friends of the cause generally, several months must pass away, before measures can be adopted for the removal of others. We have great confidence, however, in the charitable feelings of the public, towards those who are seeking a home in Liberia, and cannot believe that means will be withheld, for advancing with vastly more power and success, than have hitherto been witnessed, the truly great, patriotic, and christian objects of this institution. We suppose there are some individuals in the United States, who might give, and still be rich, as much to the cause of Africa, as has been realized by the Society since its origin, and we ask what wealthy man could desire a nobler monument than the Colony of Liberia.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, from the 12th March, 1832, to the 26th April, 1832.

Female Aux. Soc. of Georgetown, D. C. per Mrs. S. Kurtz,	\$30	
N. Y. State Col. Soc. per R. Yates, Esq. thro' Mr. Lansing,	1132	98
Illinois Col. Society, per John Tilson, Esq.	50	25
R. Gilmor and Son, of Baltimore, their Subscription on plan of Gerrit Smith,	100	
Wilmington, Del. Union Col. Society, their first payment on plan of Gerrit Smith,	\$100	
Do. on account of second year,	16	07
Per Allen Thompson, Tr. of the Society of the above, the following collections were made, viz:		116 07
by Rev. E. W. Gilbert, in Hanover Street, Presbyterian Church,	11	35
by Rev. J. Kennedy, in Meth. Epis. Church,	7	28
by Rev. Robert Adair, in 2d Presbyterian Ch.	4	44
by Rev. Mr. Dailey, in Meth. Ch. Del. Dist.	6	
Collection in Meth. Ch. Caroline Street, Baltimore,		29 07
Colonization Society, Emmettsburg, Pennsylvania,		10 35
Isaac Motter, of Do. Do.		11
Nathan Thomas, of Marlborough, South Carolina,		2 81
Proceeds of sales of socks, by a Lady,		3
		37
<i>Total,</i>	<i>\$1456</i>	<i>83</i>

Plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.

This Gentleman has proposed to raise \$100,000, for the Society, in ten years, by securing 100 subscribers, who will pay \$100 annually, during that time. The following have already subscribed.

Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, New York.

Jasper Corning, Charleston, South Carolina.

Theodore Frelinghuysen, Newark, New Jersey.

John T. Norton, Albany, New York.

E. F. Backus, New Haven, Connecticut.

A Gentleman in Mississippi.

Matthew Carey, Philadelphia.

William Crane, Richmond, Virginia.

Fleming James, ditto.

Robert Ralston, Philadelphia.

Elliot Oreson, ditto.

Mrs. M. H. Carrington, Mrs. Ann Fountain, } \$100 annually by
Wm. A. Carrington, P. S. Carrington, } equal contributions

Gen. Edward Carrington, and Walter C. Carrington,

A few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier County, Va.

Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Dedham, Mass.

A Friend in Virginia.

Robert Gilmer, Baltimore.

George Burwell, Frederick county, Virginia.

Association of 20 persons in Rev. Dr. Mead's parish, Frederick co. Va.

Hon. Edward M'Gehee, Mississippi.

Rev. Dr. James P. Thomas, Louisiana.

Four young Gentlemen in Alexandria, D. C.

The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Georgetown, D. C.

A Friend in Fredericktown, Md.

Another Subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith, in Bishop Mead's congregation, Frederick county, Va.

John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va.

Solomon Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cortland Van Rensselaer, Albany, N. Y.

Female Colonization Society of Georgetown, D. C.

General John Hartwell Cocke, of Virginia.

Thomas Buffington, Guyandott, Va.

Judge Burnett, of Ohio.

Nicholas Brown, Providence, R. I.

An association of Gentlemen in Kenhawa co. Va.

Jacob Towson, of Williamsport, Md.

E. C. Delavan, Albany, New York.

Thomas C. Upham, Brunswick, Maine.

Thomas Emerson, Windsor, Vermont.

Judge Potter, of New Orleans.

Judge Workman, ditto.

John McDonogh, ditto.

Auxiliary Colonization Society of Wilmington, Delaware.

Hon. John Felt, of Louisiana.

John Lintot, of Louisiana.

Resolutions of the Board.

The following Resolutions in regard to a distribution of the African Repository and Colonial Journal, have recently been adopted by the Board of Managers.

"Monday, Dec. 22d, 1828.

"Resolved, That after the 1st of March next the African Repository shall be sent to all such Clergymen as have this year taken up collections on or about the 4th of July for the Society, and shall be continued to them as long as they shall continue annually to take up collections.

"Resolved, That all the subscribers on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. shall be also entitled to the work.

"Resolved, That all Life Members of the Society shall, if they request it, be entitled to the work for the period of three years.

"Resolved, That every Annual Subscriber to the Society, of ten dollars or more, shall also be entitled to the Repository.

"Resolved, That the Repository be sent to the Superintendent of each Sunday-School which may annually take up a collection for the Society."

Form of a Constitution for an Auxiliary Society.

1st. This Society shall be called _____, and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society, (where such exists) or to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the Free People of colour of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

3d. An annual subscription of _____ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of _____ a member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, and _____ Managers; Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society _____.

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary of the Society, shall conduct the correspondence under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the parent Institution and other Societies.